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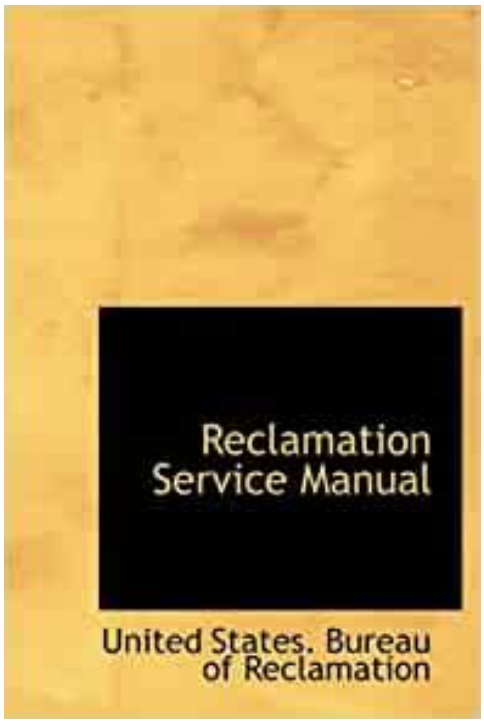

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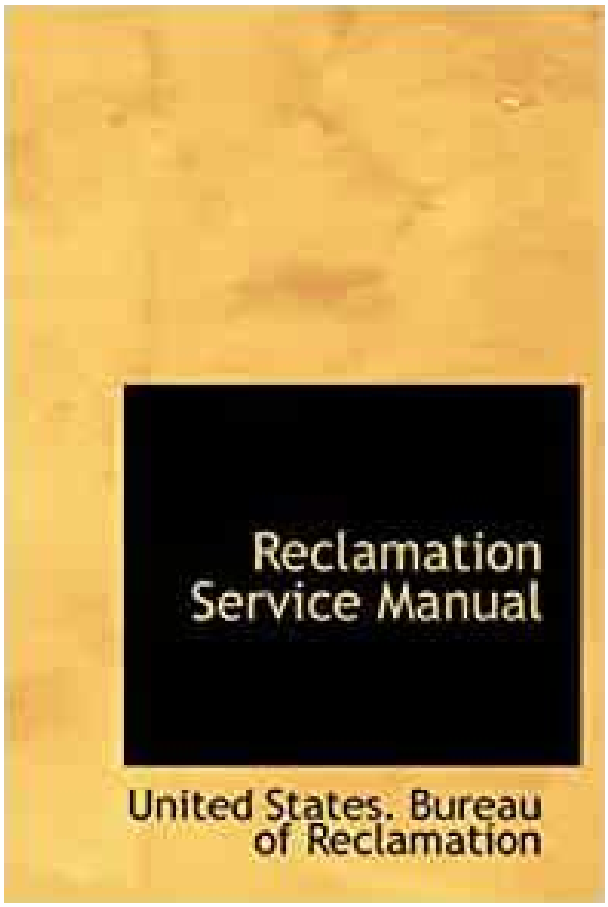

In 1907, the USRS separated from the Geological Survey and became an independent bureau within the Department of the Interior. Sixteen years later, the independent USRS was renamed the Bureau of Reclamation. On May 18, 1981, former Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt issued Secretarial Order 3064, which renamed the WPRS the Bureau of Reclamation BR. The BR posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format PDF for viewing and downloading. ACTIVITIES The BR is the largest wholesaler of water in the United States. It brings water to more than 31 million people and provides 140,000 Western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland. This irrigated farmland produces 60% of the Nations vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts. The Bureau is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States. Recreation sites that are developed as a result of BR water projects rank among the Nations most popular places for waterbased outdoor recreation. These projects include approximately 6.5 million acres of land and water that are, for the most part, open to the public for recreation. The BR also engages in conservation activities to support native species and their habitats. In partnership with Arizona, California, and Nevada, the BR implemented a program to conserve native species and habitats across the Colorado River Basin. In partnership with the Bonneville Power Administration, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and U.S. Forest Service, the BR implemented a project to increase mainstem and offchannel habitat in a segment of the Grand Ronde River. The BR also tries to prevent invasive quagga and zebra mussels from spreading. These bivalve mollusks adversely affect the natural ecology, which harms endangered native species. The disruption that they visit upon ecosystems can cause new listings under the Endangered Species Act.http://www.webantikvarium.eu/tmp/dell-1710-troubleshooting-manual.xml

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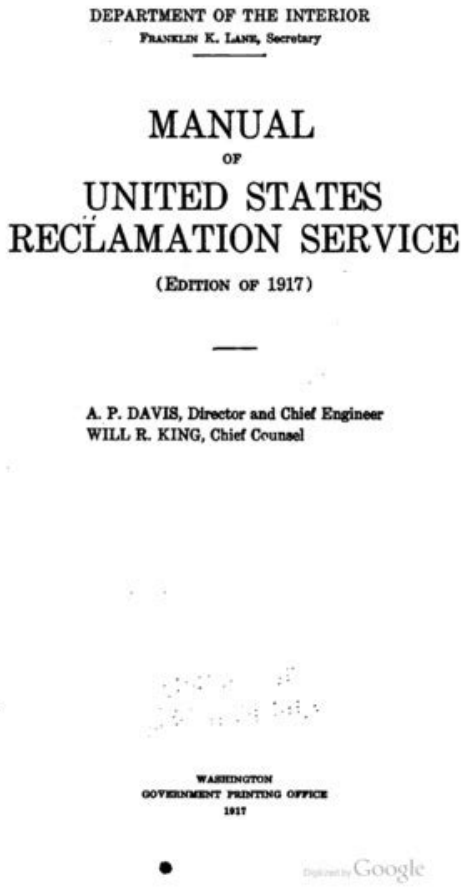

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary

MANUAL
OF
UNITED STATES
RECLAMATION SERVICE
(EDITION OF 1917)

A. P. DAVIS, Director and Chief Engineer
WILL R. KING, Chief Counsel

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

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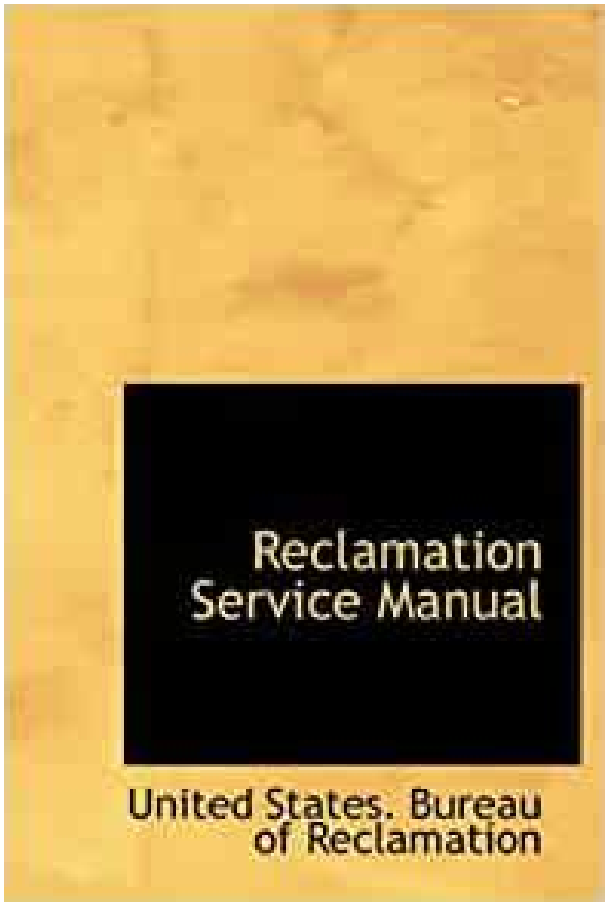
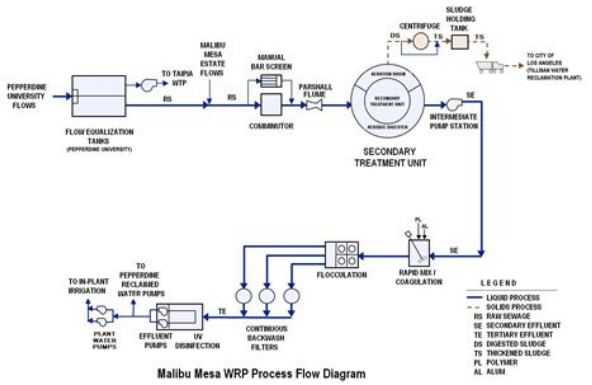
Mussel infestations threaten agriculture, navigation locks, and biodiversity that supports the Western outdoor recreation industry. BR operations and facilities support flood control. Its programs also mitigate the effects of drought through contingency planning, resiliency projects, and emergency response actions. Art Collection In the late 1960s, the BR launched a program to present its accomplishments through art. The Bureau commissioned 40 of Americas most prominent artists to visit BR water resource development sites and record their impressions on canvas. When the project was completed, the artists had created more than 375 pieces of artwork. Many of the paintings are on display at the Main Interior Building and some regional offices. Business Opportunities The BR purchases a wide range of products and services and supports various Federal socioeconomic development programs by assisting businesses. The Bureau also provides financial assistance for programs related to conservation, Endangered Species Act mitigation, rural water, and water management and reclamation and reuse. Phone, 3034452431. Career Opportunities The BR relies on professionals with expertise in administration, engineering and design, environmental protection, research, wildlife management, and other disciplines to carry out its mission. Careerrelated information is available from the nearest regional office or from the Diversity and Human Resources Office, Denver, CO. Phone, 3034452684. In 2019, the BR ranked 121st among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Services Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

Section 9503c authorizes the BR to assess climate change risks for water and environmental resources in major river basins that it manages. Section 9503c also authorizes the BR to evaluate potential climate change effects on water resource management and development of strategies. Media contact information is posted online.http://15441707.com/data/board/20200918035658.xml



Contact information for the Acquisition and Assistance Management Division is posted online. Cooperative Agricultural Weather Network AgriMet In cooperation with local, State, and other Federal sponsors, the BR promotes energy and water conservation through AgriMet, which is a network of more than 90 automated weather stations that collect and telemeter sitespecific weather data. The original AgriMet program started in the Pacific Northwest in the 1980s and was expanded into the Great Plains region. Great Plains Region— Pacific Northwest— Environmental Resources and Reports The BR maintains a list of links to online resources that provide environmental information. Factsheet The BR posts a factsheet on its website. Federal Register Significant documents, from 1995 volume 60 to the present, and recent documents that the BR has published in the Federal Register are available online. Freedom of Information Act FOIA The FOIA establishes a presumption that records in the possession of Federal agencies are accessible to the public. Before the law was passed in 1966, the individual had to establish a right to examine Government records. The law established standards for determining records that must be disclosed and records that can be withheld. The law also provided administrative and judicial remedies for information seekers who have been denied access to records. The BR maintains an electronic reading room that contains frequently requested records and documents that are currently of special interest. Information seekers should avail themselves of this online resource to determine if the information that they seek is immediately available and readily accessible without the additional step of filing a FOIA request. Glossaries Definitions for terms commonly used by the BR are accessible in its online glossary. The BR maintains a separate online glossary of recreationrelated terms.

Hydrologic and Meteorologic Monitoring HydroMet The BR operates a network of automated Hydromet stations, including their communications and computer systems, throughout the Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest regions. The Hydromet network collects remote environmental and water data and transmits them via radio and satellite. The Hydromet network provides costeffective, nearrealtime water management capability. Streamflow forecasts and current river and resevoir operations conditions are then calculated by combining Hydromet data with other information. Great Plains Region— Pacific Northwest— Invasive Mussels Two species of dreissenid mussels, namely quagga and zebra, have become established in U.S. freshwater lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Invasive dreissenid mussels pose significant challenges for all agencies and industries that manage water because they are prolific breeders and settle on or within water facility infrastructure. Library The BRs website has an online search tool that allows visitors to search the electronic library catalog. Other links that lead to podcasts on water management and to Really Simple Syndication RSS feeds also are available. BR Social Media links include Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. News The BR posts news releases and stories, as well as congressional testimony, factsheets, photos, and speeches. Online visitors may use the Recreation.gov website to make reservations at facilities requiring them. Publications The BR posts publications on its website.



Malibu Mesa WRP Process Flow Diagram

http://www.drupalitalia.org/node/76915

Water Conservation The WaterSMART program allows all Department of the Interior bureaus to work with States, tribes, local governments, and nongovernmental organizations to pursue a sustainable water supply for the Nation by establishing a framework that provides Federal leadership and assistance on the efficient use of water, that integrates water and energy policies to support the sustainable use of all natural resources, and that coordinates the water conservation activities of the various departmental offices. Download fulltext PDF ResearchGate has not been able to resolve any references for this publication. January 2000 Jeffrey A. Farrar The United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation has a long history of development of large water supply projects in the western United States. Reclamation developed unique earthwork control techniques such as the Rapid Method of Construction Control. Each soil sample from the inplace density test is tested using the Rapid Method to assure accurate determination of degree of compaction. Reclamation also uses the relative density for cohesionless soil and has developed a new vibratory hammer test for maximum density. Technology transfer has been accomplished through publications such as the Earth Manual, and by active participation with ASTM, resulting in standardization of many test methods. This paper will review Reclamation procedures and discuss current trends in earthwork construction control. Read more Book Fulltext available EARTH MANUAL PART 1 THIRD EDITION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION July 2018 Richard Young Jeffrey A. Farrar amster k howard Earth Manual is a reference book on use of soils and rock for construction of earth Dams and miscellaneous structures View fulltext Conference Paper Innovative CostEffective Ground Water Monitoring Well Design

December 2007 Thomas D. Dalzell Mark Kram Jeffrey A.

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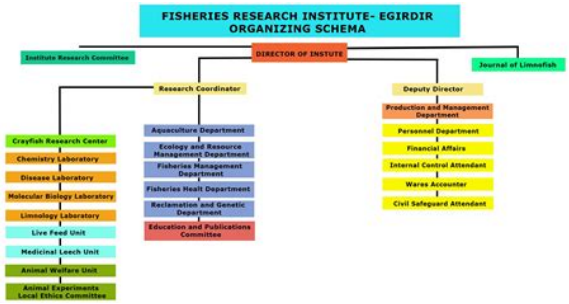

Farrar For proper groundwater monitoring well design, ASTM D5092 recommends that drillers collect soil samples from candidate screen zones, conduct sieve analyses, and use selected grain size diameter values to determine appropriate filter pack gradation and screen slot size requirements. As a consequence, most drillers omit this critical step. Therefore, the majority of monitoring wells are not designed appropriately to match the formation screened, resulting in ground water samples that are improperly filtered. The consequences with respect to well longevity, hydraulic performance, and sample integrity could be profound. Researchers from the Navy and Bureau of Reclamation have developed a rapid method for designing monitoring wells using highresolution piezocone derived soil type classifications. This innovative probe and software system allows the user to select appropriate filter pack and slot size specifications tailored to candidate screen depth ranges without the need for collecting soil samples or additional deployments. This innovative approach will be described, and examples and cost comparisons presented. Read more Technical Report Fulltext available SPT Drillers Guide April 2018 Jeffrey A. Farrar View fulltext Discover more Download citation What type of file do you want. RIS BibTeX Plain Text What do you want to download. Citation only Citation and abstract Download ResearchGate iOS App Get it from the App Store now. Install Keep up with your stats and more Access scientific knowledge from anywhere or Discover by subject area Recruit researchers Join for free Login Email Tip Most researchers use their institutional email address as their ResearchGate login Password Forgot password. Keep me logged in Log in or Continue with LinkedIn Continue with Google Welcome back. Keep me logged in Log in or Continue with LinkedIn Continue with Google No account. All rights reserved. Terms Privacy Copyright Imprint. Sets forth BORs Lease of Power Privilege process.

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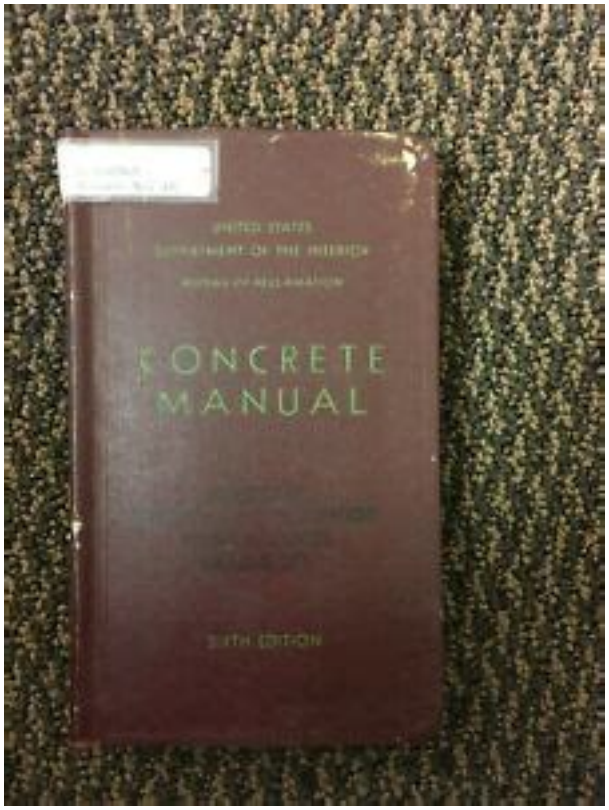

Author Department of Interior. LOPP Processes, Responsibilities, Timelines, and Charges Directive and Standard. 19p. Supplemental Material sent toContent is available under Creative Commons Zero unless otherwise noted. Privacy policy About Us Disclaimers. Many of the principles underlying the USBR system have been incorporated in the FAO Framework for Land Evaluation and in this bulletin. The purpose of this Chapter is to summarize the main features of the USBR system and highlight where this differs from the FAO system.There is no formal system for defining land utilization types as in the FAO Framework; instead these are implied in the plan formulation.This is important because irrigation projects generally involve costly inputs and improvements such as engineering works, irrigation and drainage networks, land clearing and levelling, and others. 10.1 Principles This recognizes that changes will occur in relationships between soils, water and crops as a result of irrigation and land improvements and that the classifier should use the classes to indicate whether these changes are likely to be favourable or unfavourable.The measure used is payment capacity, i.e. the residual available to defray the cost of water after all other costs have been met by the farmers.Thus the survey and classification are directed to determining which inputs and improvements to changeable factors are cost effective.Such land is called arable connoting a different meaning of the word to that in common usage. Arable lands constitute areas that warrant consideration for inclusion in a plan of development. Lands which are selected for inclusion in the plan of development are called irrigable lands. This dualstage procedure is copied in this publication in the successive classification of provisionallyirrigable and irrigable land. 10.

2 USBR terminology For conditions in Western USA the productive area is about 3 to 6% less than the irrigable area because of nonproductive land uses such as farm roads, farm laterals and drains, irrigation structures, fences, buildings, and feed lots.Arrangements for onfarm development costs and project repayment vary substantially among developing nations and, in contrast to the USA, are often not firmly established prior to project investigations. Therefore, since the ultimate classification of irrigable lands under an economically justified plan of development would be the same for the classes retained in the plan, whether the initial classification is based on farm financial analysis farmers repayment ability or an economic analysis irrigation benefits, it could be timesaving and appropriate for international situations to employ a uniform economic evaluation approach to land classification studies at the outset of investigations. Farm financial and project repayment

considerations can be evaluated and arranged as may be necessary after an economically justified project plan has been formulated. This approach would simply reverse the order of accommodating the two principal concerns of irrigation suitability investigations, financial viability and economic justification, from that employed by the US Bureau of Reclamation. In the end, essentially the same classification of irrigable land should result from either approach.The investigations may be of present land use, productivity, existing land development, farm water requirements, etc.The land of lowest quality that can be classified as arable is specified as early in the investigations as possible. In the USA the minimum is prescribed by a law which states that irrigable lands shall be classified with respect to their power under a proper agricultural programme to support a farm family and pay water charges Reclamation Law, 1924.

Accordingly, the minimal quality lands have been defined as those capable of supporting a farm family and paying at least the annual operation, maintenance and replacement costs expected to prevail when the project comes into operation. Hence, in the initial arability classification land classes are an expression of relative differences in payment capacity a financial rather than an economic measure.The application of economics to the project as a whole facilitates the principles of optimum design or scale, and net benefit maximization. In the case of multipurpose projects, the project plan may be formulated to allocate water to irrigation, hydroelectric power, municipal and industrial water supplies, and other purposes. The irrigable area is thus selected in relation to the water allocated to irrigation and to the size and location of the distribution and drainage systems.Typical adjustments includeClass ranges might be set at unequal or equal ranges of payment capacity e.g.Brief descriptions are as followsThese lands have a relatively high payment capacity.These are either adaptable to a narrower range of crops, more expensive to develop for irrigation, or less productive than Class 1. Potentially these lands have intermediate payment capacity.They are less suitable than Class 2 lands and usually have either a serious single deficiency or a combination of several moderate deficiencies in soil, topography, or drainage properties. Although greater risk may be involved in farming these lands than those of Class 1 and 2, under proper management they are expected to have adequate payment capacity.The deficiency or deficiencies are of such a nature and magnitude that special agronomic, economic, or engineering studies are required to resolve the costs or effect on the land. Class 5 designation is tentative and should be changed to either Class 6 or an arable classification during formulation of the recommended plan of development.

Generally, Class 6 comprises steep, rough, broken, rocky, or badly eroded lands, or lands with inadequate drainage, or other deficiencies. In some instances lands considered to be Class 6 in one area may be arable in another area because of different economic conditions. In addition to various physicaltype deficiencies that result in a nonarable classification, lands initially classified as arable potentially irrigable on the basis of payment capacity farm financial analysis may be found nonarable if subsequent economic analysis benefit analysis indicates that benefits from such lands are less than their costs in a plan of development. Thus, the lower arable classes of lands would be considered nonarable and, of course, nonirrigable for economic reasons. Thus, Class 1 land does not have subclasses, but other classes may be appended with the letters s, t, and d, singly or in combination to show whether the deficiency is in soils, topography or farm drainage. The basic subclasses of the land classes are s, t, d, st, sd, td and std.The other symbols may be used as required but the rules for their use are set up for each individual classification study; however, the rules must be consistently obeyed throughout any one study.Thus, in the example given, Class 2 relative productivity and Class 2 land development cost symbol 22 in the denominator results in an overall land class 3 in the numerator.They can be further qualified with subscript numerals to indicate a range in character;

e.g. k1, k2, k3 might indicate ranges of depth to gravel. 10.6 USBR land classification specifications Parameters established within land classes for the pertinent soil, topographic, or drainage factors should represent approximately the same range of influence in evaluating irrigation suitability.

Thus the range of slope or amount of levelling selected for Class 1 land should represent about the same influence on suitability for irrigation as the range of soil depth or farm drainage requirement permitted in this class.Farm budgets are used to evaluate the relative impact of each selected physical characteristic on net income and as a basis for calculating the maximum permissible development cost for each of the arable land classes, as earlier described.Costs used for land development on this land include a nominal amount for ditches, diversion structures, farm drains, and smoothing; these costs are budgeted for all land classes. All other development cost estimates should reflect costs above the amount needed for the best quality land. As discussed in Section 10.3, the lower limit is also established.For example, the lower limit of arability in one project may be only half of the productivity required in another project due to lower water costs. Different physical specifications of Class 3 lands are then developed. Thus lower quality soil and rougher topography can be profitably used in areas having low cost water or where high value crops are to be grown. Order 3064, May 18, 1981, redesignating the Water and Power. Resources Service.Builds and operatesDistributes electric power and energyRecords of the Bureau of Reclamation, PI 109 1958; supplementReclamation in RG 287, Publications of the U.S. Government.Interior, under the jurisdiction of the Geological Surveys. Division of Hydrography, July 8, 1902, to administer theUnited States. Separated from the Geological Survey, March 9,Secretarial Order 3042, November 6, 1979. Name reverted to BureauPublic land withdrawal and restoration files, 18911945. Personnel correspondence file, 190240. Records relating toCorps activities, 193443. Legislative history files, 194568. Copies of proposed legislation for the 98th and 99th Congress related to water, energy, or conservation issues, 198386.

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